

The Sun

AND
THE NEW YORK HERALD

FOUNDED 1833-1885

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, AUGUST 12, 1920.

THE SUN-HERALD CORPORATION,
Publishers, 200 Broadway,
Frank A. Munsey, President,
Theodore W. Ward, Vice-President,
H. H. Brown, Treasurer,
H. H. Brown, Secretary.

NEWSTAND PRICES:
Daily, two cents a copy in New York city,
three cents within 500 miles and four cents
elsewhere; Sunday, five cents; elsewhere,
ten cents.

MAIL SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
One Year, \$10.00; Six Months, \$6.00;
Three Months, \$3.50; Single Copies, 2c.

By Mail, Postpaid. Year, \$10.00; Six Months, \$6.00;
Daily, 10c; Sunday, 5c; Single Copies, 2c.

Published in New York every day, except
Sundays, and on legal holidays.

Information concerning advertising rates
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from the main New York office.

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AMERICA, POLAND AND RUSSIA.

The note of Secretary Colby to Baron Avezana states with uncommon clearness and force the attitude of the Wilson Administration on the question of Polish independence and the intentions of this Government with regard to the non-recognition of the Bolshevik regime in control of Russia. We believe that in both respects this notable state paper correctly represents American sentiment; that is to say, as to the prevailing and boundless sympathy of the American people for the gallant people whose national existence has been restored by recent world events, and likewise as to the horror with which Americans generally would view any move on the part of our Government opening association on diplomatic terms with the Lenin-Trotsky regime, the sinister agents and propagandists of red revolution.

The declaration of policy both as to Poland and as to Russia is well within the constitutional power of the Executive, and it involves none of the questions at issue in the present campaign. The promise of the President to "use all available means" to maintain Poland's independence and territorial integrity could have been registered in behalf of the United States just the same and with just as much effect if Article X of the Covenant had never been written and if the League of Nations established by the Treaty of Versailles without our participation had never been heard of. The strong and defiant attitude toward Bolshevism expressed in the refusal to recognize the Soviet Government of Russia, or even to go into a conference, as Lloyd George has proposed, tending to the recognition of the Bolshevik regime and probably to the dismemberment of Russia's legitimate territory, is as much within the Executive's constitutional power as the refusal to recognize a revolutionary Government in Mexico or elsewhere. And in defining the President's intentions with regard to Russia the historical picture drawn of our friendship for and indebtedness to that great nation, and the distinction, truthful if adroit, made between the real Russia and its present non-representative rulers, is as commendable in spirit as it is far reaching in promise of practical impact.

Believing this, THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD does not hesitate to express an approval of the note to Baron Avezana as hearty as would have been rendered had the same document emanated from a Republican Administration setting forth the policy and purpose of a Republican President.

A Misleading Death Rate for a Healthful City.

The Department of Health continued in July to figure the death rate for New York city on the estimated population, as of July 1, of 6,141,445, although the Federal census showed that in January there were half a million fewer inhabitants than this. Probably the department has a good reason for clinging to its overblown estimate even in the face of facts, but outside those circles where the death rate is a matter of mere statistics the false rate it puts forward will not be considered worth bothering about.

The department has some good, positive facts to tell the public about, however. In June 9,388 marriages were reported as compared with 6,376 in June of 1919, an increase of 2,992 marriages; 1,810 births were reported, as compared with 1,098. Every marriage and every birth is a fact of supreme importance to the city. Another fact of capital importance is that the total number of deaths in the month, 4,883, was only two greater

than the number in June, 1919. This gratifying record may be in part attributed to the circumstance that in June of this year there were only five deaths from acute alcoholism, against sixteen in June of last year. The department says these five deaths give evidence "that prohibition is not being enforced thoroughly in the city."

All in all the city is living up to its reputation as a healthful place of residence, and we wish the department would get its death rate where it belongs.

The Fireman-Statesman on Appeals That Fell on Deaf Ears.

As nearly as we can understand Mr. Franklin D. Roosevelt's proposals with regard to the reform of Congress, he would like to rip up and reorganize the Legislative department of the Government in the interest of Executive efficiency. What other interpretation can be put upon this passage from his personal prospectus?

"First of all, the methods of the legislative branch of the national Government, especially in the upper house, require drastic changes. It is safe to say that the procedure of the Congress has progressed less with the times than in any other business body in the country. Yet it is upon the Congress that every Executive department must wait."

This topsy-turvy idea of the constitutional relation of the law making to the law executing branch of the Government marks the young fireman-statesman as an earnest disciple of the Wilsonian philosophy. Woodrow Wilson, whose exploits in the direction of Executive assumption and constant pressure for Executive aggrandizement are a principal subject of the solemn referendum about to be held, has likewise manifested considerable impatience with the failure of Congress to travel away from constitutional principles as rapidly and as far as he himself has been progressing. Mr. Roosevelt's impatience, directed especially against the Senate, in the Senate especially, but not forgetting the House of Representatives also, his programme calls for "drastic changes."

Just what the drastic changes are to be, just how they are to be enacted and put into effect, whether by Executive proclamation or constitutional amendment or the voluntary reformatory performance of the legislators themselves, does not appear in the fireman-statesman's recorded utterances, which, candor compels us to say, are in general about as devoid of concrete statement and objective particularity as the further side of the moon is of visible scenery.

A little light on this mysterious project of drastic change is perhaps afforded by the subjoined statement by the fireman-statesman:

"Appeals to the House and Senate in the last session fell on apparently deaf ears."

This at least is partly intelligible. The appeals to the Senate by the Democratic Administration were for the ratification of a treaty merging American independence in international supergovernment. Thanks to a benevolent heaven, but no thanks to Mr. Franklin D. Roosevelt and the great majority of the political organization to which he belongs, these appeals, as he veraciously declares, fell on deaf ears.

The appeals to which he refers as coming to the House of Representatives were apparently the appeals for the passage of the \$2,414,115,144.13 of appropriations demanded by the Democratic Executive departments and refused by the Republican Congress as unnecessary, extravagant and disastrous to the American taxpayer. The ears of the Republican Congress were, indeed, deaf to the appeals of the Democratic Executive departments to the extent of about two billions and a half in a single year.

The fireman-statesman has just started on his first extensive campaign journey; and further remarks of his on the state of the nation and the questions of the hour are awaited with a friendly interest.

Germans Protect Their Foreign Industrial Interests.

One of the indefinite German quantities which may in years to come astonish the world by its size is the number of Teuton investments in foreign enterprises which have been transferred openly or secretly from Berlin to neutral centers pending the day when the storm shall have passed and their real ownership can again be safely disclosed in the financial yearbooks.

Following a long series of such transfers to nominal Swiss, Scandinavian and Dutch ownership comes the greatest deal of all. It vests in Spanish hands control of the German Transatlantic Electric Company. This was the largest of all industrial enterprises owned in a foreign field by Germans. Its assets consist of a network of power plants and distributing systems in Buenos Aires, reputed to be one of the finest specimens of electrical supply and generating systems in the world; complete surface car systems in Montevideo and Valparaiso; waterfalls and electric plants in Santiago, Chile, and waterfalls and an electric plant at Mendoza.

structure, either through political trouble at home or through further confiscation of her foreign assets by foreign Powers. Such confiscation has already shown her of about two-thirds of her foreign investments.

The transfer of the German Transatlantic Company to Spanish hands, together with the transfer of other large electrical enterprises both within and without Germany to foreign trustees, has for the time being eliminated her almost entirely from a field in which she had become nearly the dominating factor before the war.

Her reentrance into this field, which adapts itself to many of her special industries, will probably be only a matter of time.

Atlanta's First Golfing Citizen Wins New Laurels.

Wherever Bobby Jones lands finally in the national golf championship his tie with the veteran Varnum on the Inverness links on Tuesday will mark the tournament as a glorious contest in his record.

That youth will be served and that Bobby Jones is a third of a century younger than Varnum are thoughts which will immediately occur to many. But youth is not always served in thirty-six holes of golf, nor is Varnum an old man creaking painfully around the golf course. He is a splendid athlete, trained to the minute in his own game, backed by a well deserved reputation, sustained by the confidence that comes to a man through victory after victory earned in a long series of years by skill and resourcefulness and adaptability and strength.

The name and fame of such a player constitute a moral hazard sufficient to shake the nerve of most youngsters. To it Bobby Jones was immune, nor did the gallery which elected to follow the match in which he met this master cause his eye to wander or his hand to tremble. The boy started off without a tremor and played the first nine holes in one under par. Homeward bound he did not keep up this terrific pace, but he was equal to holding Varnum, a triumph of which any man, no matter what his years and golf record, would be proud.

When Bobby Jones returns to his home in Atlanta he will have a welcome from his fellow townsmen who golf with an enthusiasm will rank well up with the receptions successful politicians crave.

Does Poland's Mistake Justify Her Abandonment?

In asking the following questions a friend of THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD calls attention to three important points in the consideration of the present situation in Poland and of the matter of sympathy and help for the Polish nation. He asks:

"(1) Was Poland justified in invading the territory to the southeast of her territory, or was it a mere lust for conquest?"

"(2) Did the League of Nations, or at all events France and England, approve of the attack upon Russia?"

"(3) If you answer these questions in the negative how is Poland entitled to sympathy or help?"

By entering the territory to which our correspondent refers Poland went clearly beyond the eastern borders of what the Allies recognized as "ethnological Poland." This border, which was referred to in the Allies' notes of July 11 and 30 as the line beyond which the Bolsheviks should not advance, was between fifty and a hundred miles east of Grodno and Brest-Litovsk. The Poles went far east of this in their attempt to carry their line to the eastern border of Poland as it existed at the first partition of their kingdom in 1772.

The Poles, however, would undoubtedly deny that this movement was inspired by a "lust for conquest." No Polish statesman with a real understanding of the situation could have aspired to the reestablishment of the eastern frontier of Poland upon the line of the first partition. The Polish Foreign Minister declared that "annexation" was not what Poland desired, but "disannexation" from Russia in order that the people of this territory might decide for themselves their future nationality. The Polish Government said that it was aware as far back as last autumn that the Bolsheviks were preparing for an invasion of Poland, and before the Poles had started eastward the Bolsheviks had massed troops and supplies in Ukraine for a movement that they expected would carry them through to Danzig and the Baltic Sea. The Poles declare that they thus merely anticipated the Bolshevik attack, that they acted not on the offensive but on the defensive against an enemy that threatened their independence and their national security.

Premier Lloyd George's statement in the House of Commons Tuesday described the attitude of England and France when he said, "The Polish attack was not justified in our judgment, and I sincerely regret that it was made in spite of warnings of France and England." In France the "Polish adventure" was much discussed by the French press; the formation of an alliance between Poland and Ukraine, which would open up the port of Odessa and the grain fields of southern Europe, was set forth as a possible advantage resulting from Polish success. It was also asserted that French arms and munitions were used by the Poles and that French officers acted as advisers of the Polish staff. This activity was not authorized or encouraged by the French Government, according to the statement of the French Premier. The expedition was looked upon with dis-

favor from the first in Great Britain. Mr. Clynna, who represented the "moderates" of the Labor party, called upon the Government "to summon Poland to seek a peaceful means of settling her dispute with the Soviet Government." While Premier Lloyd George refused to do this he said that the advance was ill advised and so expressed his belief to the Polish Government staff.

This is a brief presentation of the points in the inquiries of our correspondent. That Poland was ill advised in undertaking the advance against the Bolsheviks and that she acted without the approval of Powers which had stood as her sponsors seems clear. But whether or not she should be denied "sympathy and help" on account of her blunders and mistakes is another matter. Premier Lloyd George says that Poland's errors of judgment do not justify her being wiped out as an independent nation. Because Poland is "essentially the whole fabric of peace." It is not from sympathy alone that he says this, but from a consideration of the various interests of Europe and the world which he sees involved in the question.

New York's Lack of Housing.

All the hearings on the housing situation in New York merely pile up the estimates of the shortage. Whether the city lacks 80,000 or 120,000 apartments may be a matter of dispute; but there is no question about the disheartening condition. The reasons why there is little building are not at all mysterious.

Because few investors care to loan on 6 per cent. real estate mortgages at a time when Government bonds, which do not have to be looked into first and worried about afterward, are selling at prices that yield 6.13 per cent.

Because few investors are willing to put their money in apartment houses so long as this State permits rentals to be fixed otherwise than by the law of supply and demand.

Because few investors are bold enough to buy building material and pay labor when the prices of these are from 100 to 400 per cent. above the pre-war average, with the possibility that in a few years the apartment house will lose half its value through a fall in costs.

There is no magic remedy for the housing situation. When a liberal day's work is given for a liberal day's pay; when a landlord can be sure that his rents will not be regulated unjustly on a tenant's ex parte statement; when an investor can see as much for him in real estate as he sees in bonds and stocks—then we shall have more apartment houses.

Meanwhile the man who would help housing with loans or by assuming the cares of ownership with all they involve will prefer to sit peacefully with his coupons. These never strike. They never complain about the housing. They never demand new decorations. They never drag him into court to brand him as a malefactor.

An Iowa citizen who won fame as a clown in a circus and then served his country in the army in France has now received a commission as an officer of the Salvation Army. What a wealth of material he is collecting for the biography he is probably too modest to write!

A burglar who left some of his clothes outside a house he entered has complained to the police that his garments were stolen while he worked. But it takes more than the loss of a few articles to make a man a thief. He is a fellow during his hours of toil.

Some men are born rich, some achieve riches and others become prohibition sleuths.

Poland will not participate in the Olympic games, being busily engaged with the tug of Warsaw.

It is announced at the butchers' convention that meat is going still higher; but it was not necessary to hold a convention to let the public in on the information.

The Chinese are reluctant to give up their ancient ways. The Rockefeller Foundation has constructed and maintains in Peking a modern western medical center which will include thirteen buildings eventually. Its efforts are assisted by a Japanese school of western medicine in Mukden, a German school in Shanghai, a British school in Hongkong, European and American physicians in treaty ports, western medical hospitals in concessions, military and naval hospitals maintained by foreign governments in various Chinese ports. Missionary societies have long been making efforts to introduce western medical practice. Now a report is published declaring that, taken all together, these influences have had "an appreciable effect upon public opinion." Here's progress.

The Passing of Pancho.

I sing of Pancho Villa, of whom you may have heard.
Charitable eye and Sevilla were babies to that bird.
For ten years he has kept Bonora lit brighter than by the sun.

He'd strip the sweating miners of all their riches and rob of horses, the garages of Ford.
And every month he'd write a stanza.
Desiring President Carranza.

Carranza sought to catch him—he'd emulate the idea.
Or speaking more poetically, the shell game's little peek.

And all they'd gather in Chihuahua.
Was Pancho's merry little ha ha ha.
Not yet he said that Villa has tired of the turf.
That hereafter he will pattern his conduct on the turf.
A model farmer in Durango.
All joy and innocent tandem.

AMERICAN OR ENGLISH?

A Jangled Opinion of a Scheme to Work a Lingual Reform.

TO THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD: Do we speak the American language? During the terror of the French Revolution the arbiters of a new era passed a decree giving fresh names to the months and perpetuating the Age of Reason by wiping away the old calendar and beginning at the year 1.

Tradition and custom proved stronger than reason. One hundred and thirty years later, in an age of universal peace, with certain disturbing exceptions, this country is invited to undergo a sort of linguistic revolution. In words of eight or more syllables the spirit of America is invoked to aid herself and to promote quickly and everywhere the prestige of the American commonwealth.

This is the proposition of your correspondent Jacob Backes.

A more peaceful revolution was never contemplated. By and with the help of the proper slogan and the ballot box the thing is done. Self-determination is valuable without the privilege of being able to rid oneself of the corruption of a language, mistakes, English, and which only requires to be called American to become, the speech of the world.

It is unfortunate that all this was not thought of before. Its advantage overshadows that of the Fourteen Points. We are the apostles of self-determination for discredited nationalities, and yet we groan under the yoke of using a language not termed our own, but which ought to be. For a liberty loving people the position is intolerable.

Rainbow chasing and Americanism run mad are of one house. Our national sensitiveness is becoming a disease when it rebels at this fancied tyranny.

Let your correspondent make a merry bonfire of his clippings, cuttings, errors and the rest of the propaganda. He will do more good if he urges a national crusade in favor of a wholesome diction, wherein vocalization and articulation shall be what they ought to be, and when he has purged the national speech of its faults it will be time to say "Let us call our language American."

NEW YORK, AUGUST 11. W. E. ALLEN.

PONZI OUTDONE.

With Mechanical Skill and Business Sense a Man Can Reap High Profits.

TO THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD: Why all this fuss over these get rich quick schemes promoted by Ponzi and his rivals? Is it not a well known fact that almost daily there are opportunities to make investments in legitimate manufacturing enterprises that equal if not surpass the returns offered by these companies, and with the demonstrated assurance they are as safe as Government bonds?

From personal experience the writer knows of a number of cases where with a working capital of from \$3,000 to \$25,000 small investments of from \$500 to \$500 will double themselves in less than ninety days, and with absolutely no risk of loss.

Before old age and illness put the writer out of business, as an expert in his line, he often financed these small contracts and in one case he invested \$533 in three small contracts which were completed in twenty-six working days and brought a return of \$2,163, or a net profit of \$1,630 on the investment within two months.

These contracts were all executed within five miles of the New York City Hall, and are easily verified, and the writer further knows there are thousands of such contracts to be had but it takes more than money to make the capacity of a pushcart merchant to put them through.

But given a fair amount of mechanical skill, coupled with business capacity, there is no difficulty in accomplishing these results, and the question is, have these mushroom operators discovered these facts?

W. H. O'NEILL.

BROOKLYN, AUGUST 11.

COLORADO ALL REPUBLICAN

Senator Thomas's Defeat Forecast by One of His Supporters.

TO THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD: I read with great interest your forecast of a Republican majority of sixteen in the new senate.

Personally I can only tell you of Colorado, but the man who says that even Senator Thomas has a chance in the State this year either willfully misrepresents or doesn't know. For my part I shall vote for Mr. Thomas, if he runs, for to my mind he has been a more Republican Senator in his ideas than many Senators elected on Republican tickets. A great many Republicans in Colorado feel the same about Mr. Thomas, but even these added votes will not put him across by a long shot.

The Republican party in the State is thoroughly together on all points, while the Democrats are divided into three fighting groups.

The Republicans have Governor Shoup running for reelection. His administration has been so good and he will be re-elected. As opponents are political nonentities. For Senator the Republicans have two splendid men, Schuyler and Nicholson, either of whom will be a credit to the State.

So put Colorado in the Republican lists all the way down the line. For betting men it would be easily a 3 to 1 proposition.

F. L. DEWE.

COLORADO SPRING, CO., AUGUST 11.

CRUSOE'S ISLAND.

A Critic Would Banish Defoe's Hero From Juan Fernandez.

TO THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD: Here it is again! Same old blunder, and in THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD too, when I showed in THE SUN of April 27, 1919, that Juan Fernandez was not Crusoe's island and that Defoe was all probability got the idea of his story not from Selkirk but from Garciassco de la Vega.

A GORGAS INSTITUTE.

A Proposed Memorial at Panama of Services Rendered to Mankind.

TO THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD: The late Major-General William C. Gorgas will be buried at Arlington on the afternoon of August 16. In his death America has lost its foremost representative in applied sanitation and the Panama Canal has lost a master mind, whose creative intelligence solved the problems and made the dreams of the ancient navigators come true.

No death in the medical world has brought home more vividly the truth that he who loyally and faithfully serves the cause of science and human welfare is deservedly, in the words of the President of Peru, to be called "a servant of mankind." England honored herself more than perhaps on any previous occasion in the impressive manner in which she poured out her heart to the best and the most she had to give in the extraordinary tribute to this most distinguished American, who died in London on July 4.

General Gorgas immensely advanced the cause of practical sanitation, and it is in particular due to his efforts that vast regions of the earth heretofore considered unsuitable for human life are now and for all time made fit for human needs. Some day there will be built at Panama, overlooking the beautiful bay, out of voluntary contributions the world over, a monument in enduring bronze to Gorgas's memory as one but for whose vision, devotion and work all the marvels of that most inspiring region might never have come into being.

But a greater and still more deserving monument to his memory would be a Gorgas Institute of Tropical Research, located in the Panama Canal Zone, for the purpose of giving effective furtherance to the labors and the life of the man whose memory will be ever deeply mourned by all mankind.

F. L. HOYMAN.

EAST ORANGE, N. J., AUGUST 11.

NO EPIDEMIC FEARED.

The Public Health Service Able to Keep Out Typhus and Plague.

Acting Surgeon-General J. C. Perry of the Public Health Service has sent the Hinchey Chemical Company of this city a letter in which, referring to a request for the bureau's opinion concerning the likelihood of the introduction of typhus or plague into this country from Europe, he says:

"GENTLEMEN: The bureau has to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated July 30, transmitting copy of the June and July number of the Thermometer, in which appears a discussion as to the danger of the introduction of typhus or plague."

It is indeed gratifying to note the perfectly sane viewpoint with which you treat the subject. There is absolutely no reason for serious apprehension as to this country being ravaged either by plague or typhus.

As you state, the quarantine safeguard furnishes a very considerable protection against the introduction of these diseases by the fumigation of vessels for the destruction of rats in plague infected ports, and by the delousing of personnel from typhus infected areas.

Means by which both of these diseases are transmitted and reach epidemic proportion are well understood, and, as you say, it would be a very gross reflection upon our public health administration, both national and local, should these be introduced to the extent of causing any considerable number of cases.

Inasmuch as plague is conveyed by infected rats and despite the most intensive fumigation of vessels it is entirely possible for rats infected rats to be introduced into the country hidden away in cargo—there is always some danger of plague being introduced in the ports of the United States. As a matter of fact in the last ten years plague has been so introduced into San Juan, Porto Rico; New Orleans, La.; Galveston, Tex., and Pensacola, Fla.

An intensive campaign, carried out by the Public Health Service, resulted in the total elimination of plague in Porto Rico, with a total occurrence of only some fifty odd cases. In New Orleans the disease was brought under control within three or four months, during which period there were reported some sixty odd cases, although a sporadic case of rodent infection was reported from time to time during a period of two years. Thus far the eradication effort of the Public Health Service, in conjunction with State and local authorities, has been so successful in controlling measures in Pensacola and Galveston that since June 1 there have been only four cases of plague in Pensacola and less than ten cases in Galveston.

Your viewpoint is entirely logical, and while your article does not minimize the necessity for a reasonable quarantine, it equally avoids the other extreme of exciting public alarm.

J. C. PERRY.

Acting Surgeon-General.

WASHINGTON, AUGUST 11.

Royal Support for You-All.

TO THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD: Referring to the demand for a plural pronoun of the second person which cannot be properly used in the singular and which will have the qualities to insure its adoption in our language, I refer to the word you-all.

When the Prince of Wales was in New York he used the word you-all on two occasions in his public speeches, and while it is not generally used colloquially in England to-day, you-all is very explicit and expressive.

ROBERT E. WILLIAMS.

NEW YORK, AUGUST 11.

POSSIBLE EXPLANATION.

Kinkler-The last census was erroneous. McKee-Perhaps it depends on whether they count persons or souls.

Before the Time of the Automobile.

Oil City correspondence Public Ledger. What is probably the oldest producing oil well in the world is located at McKeeville, near here, and is owned by Joseph E. Robinson, this city. The well was completed in 1861, and had an initial production of 150 barrels a day. It is still producing at the rate of one-quarter of a barrel a day, which at the present price of Pennsylvania crude, \$6.10, makes it still a paying proposition. The year the well was drilled the average price of oil was 25 cents a barrel.

A Marylander Harasses Nature.

Rural correspondence Baltimore Sun. Mr. Miles Lewis, who is an inventive sort of man, has erected a six foot windmill on his house. The mill is a sort of a fan running through the roof to his bedroom and attached to a fan. Miles says it is great as it keeps the flies and "bleaters" away and keeps you cool. He says it pays to use your own head and harness nature.

Another George Hoag Case.

From the Thomaston Times-Enterprise. Even the Thomases claim that there is no doubt but they will later find that it was a mighty poor consolation.

N. Y. RAIL ADVANCE HELD UP BY BOARD

Up-State Commission Refuses to Submit to Order of Interstate Body.

BEGINS INQUIRY TUESDAY

Roads, With Schedules Almost Ready, Are Alarmed—Joy for Commuters.

Increased passenger and freight rates authorized by the Interstate Commerce Commission and generally effective on August 25 and 26 will be held up indefinitely in New York State by reason of a decision announced yesterday by the Public Service Commission of the Second District and received with consternation among railroad officials here.

Instead of rubber stamping the Federal award, the commission declared it would hold a thorough investigation into the proposed rates, beginning with a hearing next Tuesday into the new freight schedules, which have been under preparation day and night and which the railroads had hoped to publish immediately. Later it is supposed to take up the new passenger rates.

Railroad authorities protested vigorously against the delay, contending that the delay would result in a great loss of revenue, depending upon how long it will take the commission to review all the evidence, already once put in and thoroughly considered by the Interstate Commerce Commission at hearings in Washington.

If the schedules are deferred until September 1, it was pointed out, New York Central passenger rates would revert automatically to the two cent-a-mile basis, and freight rates would be superseded temporarily by higher rates put into effect by the United States Railroad Administration as a war emergency.

And traffic officials registered their alarm at the possible complications that would arise, particularly in the lack of uniformity in rates between States and between different roads. The carriers' rates would become hopelessly tangled, they predicted.

Notices Sent to Railroads.